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In latest shapes and lowest prices. See them.

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See our closing out Slippers Bargains worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 for \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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In Dress Skirts, in Linens, Crashes, wool and silks.

NEW VALENCIENNES LACES.

15, 20, 25, 35 and 50 cents per yard. Hot weather Fans in all qualities at cold weather prices.

We Fill Your Wants in ALL GOODS For Less Than You Pay Elsewhere.

Try us for any of your wants and your dollars will last longer and go further.

PIERCE-YANDELL-GUGENHEIM COMPANY.

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED.

The Fighting Now On Cuban Soil, and Promises to be Hot.

Fifteen Thousan Soldiers Expected To Reach Santiago To-day.

Mole St. Nicholas, June 13.—From the best information obtainable it is learned that four American marines were killed in the engagement with the Spanish at Guantanamo Saturday evening. The marines were encamped on a hill, which was entirely denuded of timber. They were busy arranging camp, and a guard of twenty men had been sent out near the timber. Suddenly, at 4:40 o'clock, the guard was fired on from the foot of the hill, and a number of Spaniards appeared in the bush at the head of the lagoon. The bullets whistled through the air, and for the moment startled the guards. It was only for an instant, however. Almost instantly they returned the fire with rapid volleys. As soon as the shots were heard the men came running from the camp ground and the shore to the aid of their comrades. Many of them, who had been swimming, did not have a shred of clothing on, but this made no difference in their fighting qualities. They had dashed from the water, seizing their arms as they ran, and made for the camp.

Col. Huntington, commanding the marines, formed his men in a semi-circle on the far slope of the hill, and they were ordered to kneel. In a few minutes the mountains were resounding with the fusillade the Americans poured into the woods and bushes. The Spaniards fired in the meantime repeated their fire on the guards, but did not try to pick out the men after their formation.

The attack was not exactly in the nature of a surprise to the commander of the camp. A minute before the first shots were fired a Cuban dashed into the camp with the news that the enemy were preparing to attack. He said he thought there were two hundred Spaniards in the woods and was anxious that the Americans should capture them before they could get away.

The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body and broke.

They were then one third the way up the hill, but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand to hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp and then, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side of the hill.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at

the position the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded. The engagement began with a heavy fire from the pickets a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Denphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicates the victims were killed at close range. The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in, the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop.

SECOND BATTLE.

Mole St. Nicholas, June 14.—Another battle has been fought here, and this time both sea and land forces were engaged. It was one of the fiercest battles of the war, and in it were engaged 900 marines, brought here on the Panther, Mahlehead, battleship Texas, the collier Abernethy and the Simpson.

Camp McCalla and Crest Hill, where the marines were entrenched, were attacked by an overwhelming Spanish force.

Unlike the first fight, this was not a surprise. Our men were not at a disadvantage except as to numbers.

The launches of the Texas and the Marblehead, with rapid fire guns in their bows, did heroic work. The fighting lasted all Sunday night and far into dawn. The Spanish lost heavily, leaving a trail of blood up the mountain side on the line of their retreat.

The insurgents say they watched Monday's bombardment from the hills at the rear of Santiago and that 300 Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded.

The terrible execution was wrought by the twelve inch shells of the battleship Texas.

The insurgents predict famine will cause a speedy capitulation of Santiago.

THE ARMY OF INVASION ON THE WATER.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—The first army of invasion of Cuba is now on its way. Thirty-two transports and 15,000 officers and men conveyed by the navy, sailed from Key West at daylight this morning. This authoritative statement was made at the war department.

By Thursday at the latest the transports will be off Santiago and the large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil. Admiral Sampson has cleared the way and little danger is apprehended of getting ashore. It will be when the advance is made that dramatic developments may be expected. By that time it is likely the American commanders will be in direct communication with the authorities here. Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the cable landing at Guantanamo and a force of cable experts are rapidly restoring the line to working order.

Aside from the men and officers making up the expedition, the boats carry vast quantities of supplies, ammunition and war equipments necessary to maintain an organization of this size at least sixty days. The landing of this will take fully a day or two.

Major General Shafter, who commands this expedition, has with him a force of 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men. The United States regular troops make up the greater part of the force, there being but three volunteer organizations on the ships.

PORTO RICO WILL BE TAKEN.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—With Sampson commanding the harbor of Santiago, and Shafter sailing to take the city, preparations are being made for the advance on Porto Rico.

Sampson has been advised to be ready to detach a portion of the fleet to move on San Juan on short notice.

It is probable he will place Schley in command of the detachment. Generals Coppinger and Lee, who will command the Porto Rican army, have been for a week comparing and completing plans. As the transports now in use taking troops to Santiago will be employed to take the Porto Rican expedition, two weeks must elapse before the invasion. It is believed, however, that Schley will attack the fortifications within ten days, preparatory to landing.

General Coppinger's army, which is now rapidly preparing at Tampa for the invasion of Porto Rico, will consist of 12,000 regulars and volunteers. It will be ready in about ten days and will be transported immediately on the fall of Santiago.

Lee To Attack the Cuban Capital.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—Havana is to be attacked as soon as an army can be brought together.

Fitzhugh Lee has received orders to prepare an army of forty thousand men to move on the Cuban capital. This will take thirty days. Lee will draw on several camps for his army. His knowledge of the country about the Cuban capital will aid him materially in leading his army to victory.

After Santiago has been captured and Cervera's fleet destroyed, Sampson will withdraw the heaviest of his warships from Santiago and move on Havana. The attack on the forts will be commenced and the fortifications will undoubtedly be reduced in twenty-four hours.

A plan is now on to drive every Spanish soldier out of Cuba. Large forces are to be landed in all the ports of the island, and a junction will be formed, giving battle to the enemy from one port to another.

Cervera's Ships All Bottled

Washington, June 14.—The Secretary of the Navy this morning received the following cable message from Admiral Sampson:

"Off Santiago—Lieut. Blue has just returned after a detour of seventy miles to observe the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor. He reports that the Spanish fleet are all there."

"The Spanish attacked vigorously Guantanamo camp of marines. The outposts had four marines killed, their bodies being mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed."

Washington, D. C., June 14.—The flying squadron, now assembling at Hampton Roads, will probably be commanded by Commodore Schley. It will be formed of the Brooklyn, New York, Minneapolis, Columbia, St. Paul, Yale, St. Louis and Harvard. It will be the fastest and strongest squadron in the world. The Newark and Cincinnati have too small coal capacity to join the new fleet. The squadron, 'tis said, will go to Spain.

Key West, June 14.—The Spanish batteries started the blockading squadron by opening fire Monday at noon from Morro Castle and Sandiego batteries. Two hundred shots were fired in this erratic movement. Capt. Watson would not permit our ships to answer the fire.

Spain Courting Germany's Aid By Tendering Assistance.

Madrid, June 14.—The Spanish press has increased its optimism, based on the belief that Germany intends to prevent a bombardment of Manila by making a naval demonstration.

The newspapers urge sacrifices with the view of securing Germany's aid in the following concessions in return for her taking "the initiative in checking America."

Firstly—Naval stations and coaling depots in Spanish Oceania. Secondly—Spanish concurrence in the development of Germany's commercial and political relations with Morocco.

Afraid to Fall Into the Insurgent's Hands.

Vina, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse today says Spain has requested the Powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American soldiers should the town surrender, and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Rushing Another Division.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., June 14.—Alm. W. Shafter of Gen. Brooke's army at Camp Thomas will be on the move to Tampa, Fla., and Cuba before to-morrow night. This information I learn from high authority.

This morning Gen. Brooke received orders from War Department at Washington directing him to at once equip 10,000 men for active warfare. They are to be rushed to Tampa as speedily as possible, and from the Florida port direct to Cuba as a second expedition. Where they will land is unknown.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—On the 32 transports conveying Gen. Shafter's troops are 15,014 men, according to official reports. They are under convoy of 16 men-of-war, five of which are the fleet off Tampa, and were joined by 11 at Key West. Capt. Taylor of the Indiana has command of the fleet of warships and the Segurancia, the flagship of Gen. Shafter. All are expected to arrive at Santiago this morning. The company is thought they will debark at the wharf own. The American mining company near Zichern Bay, nine miles west of Santiago. Says, and what they may do. So Admiral Sampson is protecting the wharf from Spanish attack and destruction.

Guantanamo Bay is being held by Capt. McCalla's ship as a harbor in which the American fleet may be coaled and supplied by the safely transferred to the men of war, thus avoiding returning to Key West for supplies or transferring them in the open sea.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Spanish Cadiz fleet is pushing the War Board more than any one else since the Cape Verde fleet was finally located. The board has no positive knowledge of the whereabouts of the fleet, and hasn't had for some time. This is why it was so greatly alarmed at Key West rumors, and why it held back Shafter's invaders. This is why it is at last trying to get relief to Dewey. This is why the rumor of Spanish warships off Manila is believed to possess possibilities in Washington naval circles.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—At today's regular meeting of the Cabinet the Secretary of War announced that the Cuban invading army is at last on the high seas, and with no stopping place scheduled until Santiago is reached, Thursday or Friday. The Secretary also announced that the first expedition to the Philippines is to arrive at Manila about this time, and that the second expedition now going on board ship at San Francisco will be ready to sail tomorrow.

LIETER'S COLLAPSE.

New York, June 14.—An attachment of \$793,925 has been granted by Justice Daly of the Supreme court against the property of Joseph Lieter of Chicago in favor of Otto E. Lohrke & Co., grain brokers of this city, for money advanced between February 1 and June 13, 1898. A deputy sheriff served copies of attachment on three local banks. Lieter's losses on cash wheat \$4,020,000. Lieter's losses on July and Sept. futures, \$2,000,000. Total losses \$6,020,000. Net losses \$2,520,000.

NO TERRITORIAL CONQUEST.

Omaha, Neb., June 14.—W. J. Bryan, in a speech at the exposition, after discussing the resources of Nebraska, turned to the war and said in part: Our nation only took up arms when compelled to choose between war and acquiescence in cruelties which would disgrace barbarians.

If the principles invoked in inaugurating the war are followed out in its prosecution and conclusion, history will vindicate us. If it degenerates into conquest, the charge against us of adding hypocrisy to greed will be hard to refute. Shall we contemplate the colonization of Manila because our fleet won a victory there? Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the western hemisphere in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

People of Nebraska will expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace as it did the beginning of war.

J. K. WOODSIDES IS DEAD

The Well Known Crittenden Man Dies in Kansas.

A Church Gets His Fortune, While His Brothers and Sisters Got But A Dollar Each.

The following to a St. Louis paper tells a rather interesting story of a Crittenden county man. The case of Woodside's vs. Woodside was on the docket of our courts for fifteen years, and whenever court was in session Josh Woodside was on hands and he in course of time became a familiar personage about the courthouse. He was reputed to be wealthy, but his fortune was probably not so large as reported. Patrick Woodside, his brother, lives near Marion, and after relatives live in the county.

Olanthe, Kan., May 22.—J. K. Woodside, 63 years old, a Crittenden man by birth but for the last ten years resident of this city, died at his residence this morning of pneumonia.

Mr. Woodside, since coming to this city, has been loaning money and living the life of a miser, and today he died in the little two room building, half completed, he erected last fall. The neighbors supplied him with food and attention during his last illness. By the terms of his will he gives to his brothers and sisters, 15 in all, one dollar each, and the Covenantant church of Sparta, Ill., the remainder, and many believe him to have money and property amounting to \$40,000. One hundred dollars he designates the church must loan, the interest going for the caring of his grave.

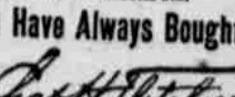
He has never married and recently has had litigation with some of his brothers back in Kentucky. His relatives are said to be in poor circumstances. One sister lives at Sparta, where his remains will be sent tomorrow, accompanied by a cousin, who lives in this city.

For several years he has been living the life of a recluse with scarcely enough to eat and poorly clothed. He was nearly seven feet tall and poor in flesh, and with the odd fashion made clothes he was the oddest personage ever seen in this city. His estate

consists of much property in this city farm land, mortgages and many thousands of dollars in money.

"It is a pity that more of us cannot cultivate the twofold way of looking at things," writes Edward W. Bok in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "There would be less friction in life if we did, and sweeter sympathy, kinder understanding, and broader and fuller living. The fact is that we never reach the dignity of true living unless we do learn this all-important lesson. And that it may be cultivated admits of no doubt. It is simply a question of schooling ourselves not to condemn generally what individually does not happen to be to our taste. If for example we prefer brown as a color there is no reason on earth why we should condemn the taste of any one who preferred to wear green. What the vast majority of us need is to be a little more self-poised, more judicious, more willing to see good in the tastes of others, although they do not please our own particular fancies. If we all thought alike, read the same books, saw the same plays, wore the same colors, this would be an exceedingly uninteresting world. 'We cannot see all things in the same way, but we can come near to justice and true respect by taking a twofold view of things while still retaining our strong individuality. The most uncomfortable people in the world are those who assert their judgments in a hard, decisive, and final manner, as if they were of last resort. On the other hand the brightest and best minds are those who have open minds for the opinions of others."

CASTO.

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